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PFK

LAND ADJACENT TO MOORSIDE, CROSBY GARRETT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

August 2017



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PFK

Land adjacent to Moorside, Crosby Garrett, Yorkshire Dales National Park

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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SUMMARY

In August 2017 Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by Rachel Lightfoot of PFK to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to Moorside, Crosby Garrett, in the Yorkshire Dales National Park (NGR NY 72643 09179). These archaeological works were required as the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, highlighted by a heritage statement (PFK 2017) and its proximity to medieval Crosby Garrett (HER MYD62495).

The desk-based research has confirmed that the site may lie within a former medieval farmstead plot, and that no later development is likely to have had a detrimental impact on any surviving sub-surface features.

The archaeological evaluation, undertaken on 24th August 2017, comprised the excavation of three trenches, each measuring 1.2m in width and 6m in length. Two of the trenches, those towards the east of the site, Trenches 2 and 3, and contained no evidence for past activity.

Trench 1, the westernmost, encountered a rubble deposit, comprised of sandstone fragments and limestone mortar. This was of random form, rather than structural, and may have represented a demolition dump or tipped rubble deposit, possibly indicative of a structure once existing in the general vicinity. No dating evidence was encountered in the vicinity, although the depth of the subsoil above may be indicative of an early date. It is of note, perhaps, that a fragment of medieval pottery came from this trench.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong (WA) thanks PFK, the client, for all their assistance throughout the work. Thanks also are extended to Richard Harper, landowner and machine operator, for all assistance during the evaluation work.

The research was undertaken by Cat Peters. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Adrian Bailey, assisted by Sue Thompson and Cat Peters. The report was written by Cat Peters, the finds analysis was undertaken and written by Megan Stoakley and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey.

The report was edited by Dave Jackson, Senior Project Officer for WA. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for WA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1.1 In August 2017 Wardell Armstrong undertook an archaeological evaluation, commissioned by PFK. This was to inform on the potential of the archaeological area to be affected by the proposed construction of a new dwelling at the site, adjacent to Moorside in Crosby Garrett (NGR NY 72643 09179, Figure 1). The site lies within close proximity to known remains of the medieval settlement of Crosby Garrett (HER MYD62495).
- 1.1.2 The potential for encountering archaeological features, suggested by its proximity to known medieval features (HER MYD62495), led Miles Johnson, Senior Historic Environment Officer for the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority to advise that the development site is subject to pre-determination evaluation. A Heritage Statement for the development site has already been produced (PFK 2017).
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the archaeological background of the site based on an initial research, the works undertaken during the archaeological fieldwork, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works carried out in order to meet this recommendation and inform on the archaeological potential of the site.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Giecco 2017) was submitted to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority in response to a request by Miles Johnson, Senior Historic Environment Officer, for a pre-determination evaluation of the site. This recommendation was based on the potential for archaeological features to be preserved within the site boundary, because of its close proximity to known features relating to the medieval settlement of the area (HER MYD62495).

2.1.2 Following acceptance of the Written Scheme of Investigation by Miles Johnson, of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, WA was commissioned by PFK to undertake the work.

2.1.3 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014a), and in accordance with the WA Excavation Manual (2017).

2.1.4 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and the *Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

2.2 The Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of three machine excavated trenches, 6m long and 1.2m wide, aiming to interpret and characterise any archaeological remains encountered, as outlined in the WSI (Giecco 2017).

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the investigations were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces, in order to fully understand the nature of the archaeological remains within these areas; the period(s) of occupation present across the site and the relationship(s) between the various periods of occupation and activity;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes and to help inform understanding of the layout, date, function, phasing, development and economic function of the remains;

- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

2.2.3 The evaluation trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. All features were cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded according to the Wardell Armstrong standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WA 2017).

2.2.4 The treatment of the finds followed the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b). All finds encountered on site were retained and returned to the office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged.

2.3 The Archive

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011) and EAC guidelines (2014). Although situated within the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the site lies within the county of Cumbria. As such, the archive will be deposited within Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, and made available upon request under the project identifiers **WAA17, MCG-A, CL12036**. The report will be sent to the Historic Environment Record at Yoredale, Bainbridge, Leyburn where it will be available upon request.

2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong, support the **Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong, as a part of this national project under unique identifier: **wardella2-294195**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The village of Crosby Garrett is located approximately 4.6km west of the town of Kirkby Stephen, and 12km south-south-east of Appleby-in Westmorland (Figure 1). The proposed development site, that targeted by the evaluation, lies close to known archaeological features associated with medieval occupation (HER MYD62495). It lies to the south-west of the centre of the present village, and west of the Settle to Carlisle railway line (Figure 2).

3.1.2 The area in which the archaeological evaluation was undertaken comprised an area in the south-east corner of an undulating field associated with Moorside (Figure 2). At the time of the groundworks, the land was under pasture.

3.1.3 The solid geology of the area comprises limestone of the Robinson Limestone of the sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 331 to 335 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. This is overlain by Diamicton Devensian till deposits, formed up to two million years ago (BGS 2017).

3.2 Historic and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 A Heritage Statement for the proposed development has already been completed (PFK 2017). The historical background summarised here has been compiled from readily available primary and secondary sources, predominantly from easily accessible web-based resources. References to the Historic Environment Record (HER) are included where known, though data for the area is sparse. Designated assets in the vicinity are referenced by their presence in the National Heritage List (NHL) database, hosted by Historic England. This background is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the study area to give a context to any archaeological features encountered during the evaluation.

3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** there is no known evidence for prehistoric activity in Crosby Garrett specifically, although Several is a known prehistoric settlement nearby (Cumberland and Westmorland Herald 2009), and further prehistoric stone hut settlements are known on the moors to the south of the village (The Cumbria Directory 2017).

3.2.3 **Roman:** the fragmentary remains of a Roman helmet and mask visor, known as The Crosby Garrett Helmet, was discovered by a metal detectorist in a field near the village in 2010. *“The appearance of the fragments suggests strongly that the helmet*

had been broken up and folded before burial" (Worrell 2010). A small number of Roman finds had previously reported to the Portable antiquities scheme from land owned by the same owner. In other cases of similar finds, they have been from the immediate vicinity of garrisons, but there are other examples of such finds occurring with no closely associated fort or fortress, such as at Guisborough and Worthing (*ibid*). No known Roman garrisons are known from the immediate vicinity, although there was a substantial Roman military presence in the area due to the nearby route of a key road to the northern frontier (*ibid*).

3.2.4 **Medieval:** there has been some form of settlement at Crosby Garrett since at least Saxon times. The village used to be known as 'Crosby Gerrard', which means the cross town or village of Gerrard (Whellan 1860, 737). The earliest record of the possessor of Crosby Garrett is a William de Soulby in 1296 (*ibid*). The Church of St Andrew's retains parts of its 12th century origins, and is a grade I listed building (NHL 1326924) and lies c. 630m to the north-east of the site, on the opposite side of the village. The presence of a 12th century church indicates a similar dated village, further suggested from the layout of the village. The HER record references a number of earthworks, including what appear to be well preserved medieval remains which may imply a shrinkage of the village. A substantial bank, noted to the west of the site and clearly seen on Environment Agency Lidar imagery, may be a lynchet, and/or the boundary of a former toft, suggesting the land within the site was within a medieval farmstead with the land to the west, beyond the bank, being open common land (Johnson 2017). This bank is also visible on Google Earth imagery (Plate 1) and was noted during the site visit, as was ridge and furrow, though no other features were noted at that time (Plate 2).

3.2.5 **Post-medieval and Modern:** the village continued to develop and prosper during the post-medieval period, with many of the extant buildings dating to the 17th and 18th centuries, including several that are listed. These include Mains Farm barn (NHL 1145026), Stables to north of Old Rectory (NHL 1145023), Barn to the north east of Old Rectory (NHL 1326925), the Old Rectory itself (NHL 1145022), Mossgill House and attached barn (NHL 1145024), Croft Farmhouse and Byre (NHL 1326926) AND Rookery Farm (NHL 1145025). The settlement focused on Crosby Garrett beck, which runs through the centre of the village. It was historically predominantly dependent on agriculture, supplemented with limestone burning, as evidenced by extant disused lime kilns to the south of the site.

3.2.6 Jefferys' plan of Westmorland of 1770 shows the village as largely being centred

around the squared area concentrated on the roads to the north-east of the site, with some linear development to the south-west (Figure 3). The site itself at this time seems to be in the agricultural hinterland moors. A well is depicted to the east.

- 3.2.7 By 1862 and the publication of the six inch to the mile scale series of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, little changes appear to have occurred, the village settlement pattern appearing the same, the present Craigmoor seeming to be the most south-westerly of the buildings associated with Crosby Garrett, with Gill Cottage (as labelled in 1898) in its own enclosure to the south-east (Figure 4). The site itself by this time occupied part of the south-eastern corner of an irregular shaped field, north-west of a weir.
- 3.2.8 The viaduct, located c. 125m to the north-east of the site, is Grade II listed and was built in 1875 as part of the Settle-Carlisle route of the Midland Railway (NHL 1326960). It is first shown on the 25inch series First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (Figure 5). Crosby Garrett had its own station, to the north-west of the village, which opened in 1876 and closed in 1952. The establishment of the railway led to an increase in population in the area, and additional buildings are shown on the 1898 map, including some Railway Cottages, a Methodist Chapel and Baptist Chapel (Figure 5), the latter two to serve the burgeoning community. By 1898 the site itself still occupied part of the south-eastern corner of a large irregular shaped field, by this date occupied by trees along its eastern and south-eastern boundary (Figure 5).
- 3.2.9 By 1915 and the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6), the buildings now known as Moorside had been constructed to the north of the site. The trees in the south and south-eastern corner of the large irregular shaped field in which the site lies are still shown. The same layout is retained on the 1975 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7).
- 3.2.10 The central part of Crosby Garrett village was designated as a conservation area on 16th June 1994, and the present evaluation site lies within the south-western corner (Eden District Council 2017).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 24th of August 2017. No specific features were encountered by the desk-based research that could be targeted, so the three trenches were placed across areas that would be directly impacted by the proposed development (Figure 2). Each trench measured 6m in length and 1.2m in width. The results are outlined below.

4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 was a north-west south-eastern orientated trench, and the easternmost of the three trenches (Figure 2). A grey-brown friable sandy clay topsoil (**101**) averaging 0.3m in depth overlay a form orange-brown sandy clay subsoil (**104**) up to 0.47m thick. The natural substrate, revealed in the north-westernmost part of the trench, was an orange-brown friable sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions (**103**). The southern 4.7m of the trench revealed a deposit comprising sandstone fragments, ranging in size from 0.06m by 0.08m up to 0.20m by 0.37m, and including limestone mortar. This deposit was sealed by the subsoil (**104**) at a depth of 0.55m beneath the ground level (Plate 3; Figure 8).

4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 Trench 2 was orientated east to west and lay to the east of Trench 1 and north of Trench 3 (Figure 2). This revealed a grey-brown friable sandy clay topsoil (**101**), overlying a firm silty-clay subsoil 0.2m thick (**102**), which overlay an orange-brown friable sandy clay natural with frequent gravel and sandstone inclusions (**103**) (Plate 4, Figure 9). No features of archaeological interest were encountered in Trench 2.

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 was located in the south-eastern corner of the proposed development site and was orientated north to south (Figure 2). It comprised a grey-brown friable sandy clay topsoil 0.3m thick (**101**) which overlay an orange-brown loose clay sand subsoil with frequent gravel inclusions 0.2m thick (**102**). The subsoil (**102**) overlay an orange-brown friable sandy clay natural with frequent gravel and sandstone inclusions (**103**) (Plate 5). These were the same deposits as noted in Trench 2 (Figure 9). No features of archaeological interest were encountered in Trench 3.

5 FINDS ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of three artefacts, weighing 11g, were recovered from a single deposit (**100**) during an archaeological evaluation at Moorside, Crosby Garrett, Cumbria. All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and Tullie House Museum.

5.1.2 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.1.3 Quantification of bulk finds by context is visible in Table 1.

Context	Material	Quantity	Wgt (g)	Date	Notes
100	Ceramic	1	9	Med	13-14 th C oxidised, unglazed body sherd
100	Ceramic	2	3	PM	1 x 18 th C red earthenware rim sherd; 1 x 19 th C white earthenware rim sherd

Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context

5.2 Medieval Ceramics

5.2.1 A single sherd of medieval pottery, weighing 9g, was recovered from deposit (**100**) (Table 1). The sherd is in good condition, showing slight evidence of post-depositional damage.

5.2.2 The sherd comprises an undecorated body sherd, likely originating from a jar (*Pers. Comm.* Thompson 2017). Carbonised accretions and sooting are evident on the outer surface.

5.2.3 The sherd comprises a red to brown, oxidised sandy fabric with many small inclusions and very occasional larger ones (up to 0.5mm). Vessel forms comprise cooking pots and date to the 13th – early 14th century (Brooks 2000). This fabric type is common in Penrith and Kendal (*Ibid*).

5.2.4 No further analysis on the ceramic assemblage is warranted.

5.3 Post-medieval Ceramics

5.3.1 Two sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 3g, were recovered from deposit

(100) (Table 1). The sherds are in good condition and display little evidence of post-depositional damage.

5.3.2 One sherd comprises a small rim fragment in a dark red earthenware fabric, likely dating to the 18th century. The other sherd comprises a white earthenware rim fragment, likely dating to the 19th century.

5.3.3 No further analysis is warranted.

5.4 **Statement of Potential**

5.4.1 The sherds, although providing dating evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity both on the site and within its environs, are of little archaeological potential.

5.4.2 Only the medieval pottery sherd will be retained with the archive.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Conclusions

- 6.1.1 The desk-based research has confirmed that the site may lie within a former medieval farmstead plot, and that no later development is likely to have had a detrimental impact on any surviving sub-surface features, based on the fact that none of the maps studied during the research revealed any buildings or structures in the area.
- 6.1.2 The archaeological evaluation, undertaken on 24th August 2017, comprised the excavation of three trenches, each measuring 1.2m in width and 6m in length. Two of the trenches, those towards the east of the site, Trenches 2 and 3, and contained no evidence for past activity.
- 6.1.3 Trench 1, the westernmost, encountered a rubble spread, comprised of sandstone fragments and limestone mortar. This was of random form, rather than structural, and may have represented a demolition dump or tipped rubble deposit, possibly indicative of a structure once existing in the vicinity. No dating evidence was encountered in the vicinity, although the depth of the subsoil above may be indicative of an early date. It is of note, perhaps, that the fragment of medieval pottery (*confer* 5.2), came from this trench.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 Primary Sources

Thomas Jefferys' Plan of Westmorland, 1770 (Cumbria Archive Centre, Kendal)

First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1862, 6 inch to 1 mile scale

First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1898 (25 inch to 1 mile scale)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1915 (25 inch to 1 mile scale)

1975 Edition Ordnance Survey map (1:2500 scale)

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APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Google Earth imagery, 9th December 2009



Plate 2: View of site from south-western corner, facing north-north-west



Plate 3: Trench 1, facing south

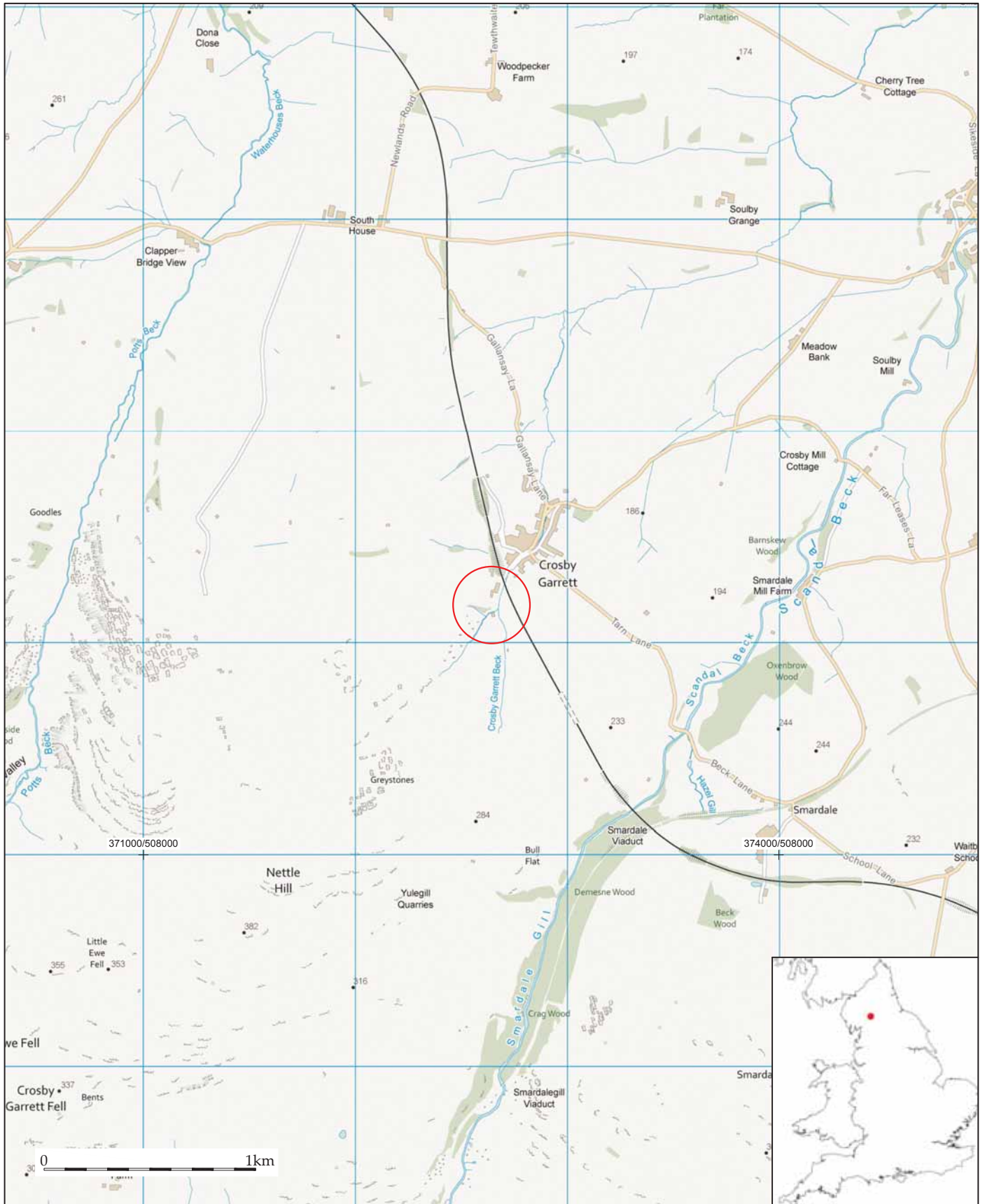


Plate 4: Trench 2, facing south-east



Plate 5: Trench 3, facing south

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES






 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land adjacent to Moorside, Crosby Garrett, Cumbria</p> <p>CLIENT: PFK</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: August 2017</p> <p>REPORT No: CL12036</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076.</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:

Land adjacent to Moorside,
Crosby Garrett, Cumbria

CLIENT:

PFK

SCALE: 1:750 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: August 2017

KEY:



Site boundary



Evaluation trenches



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REPORT No:

CL12036

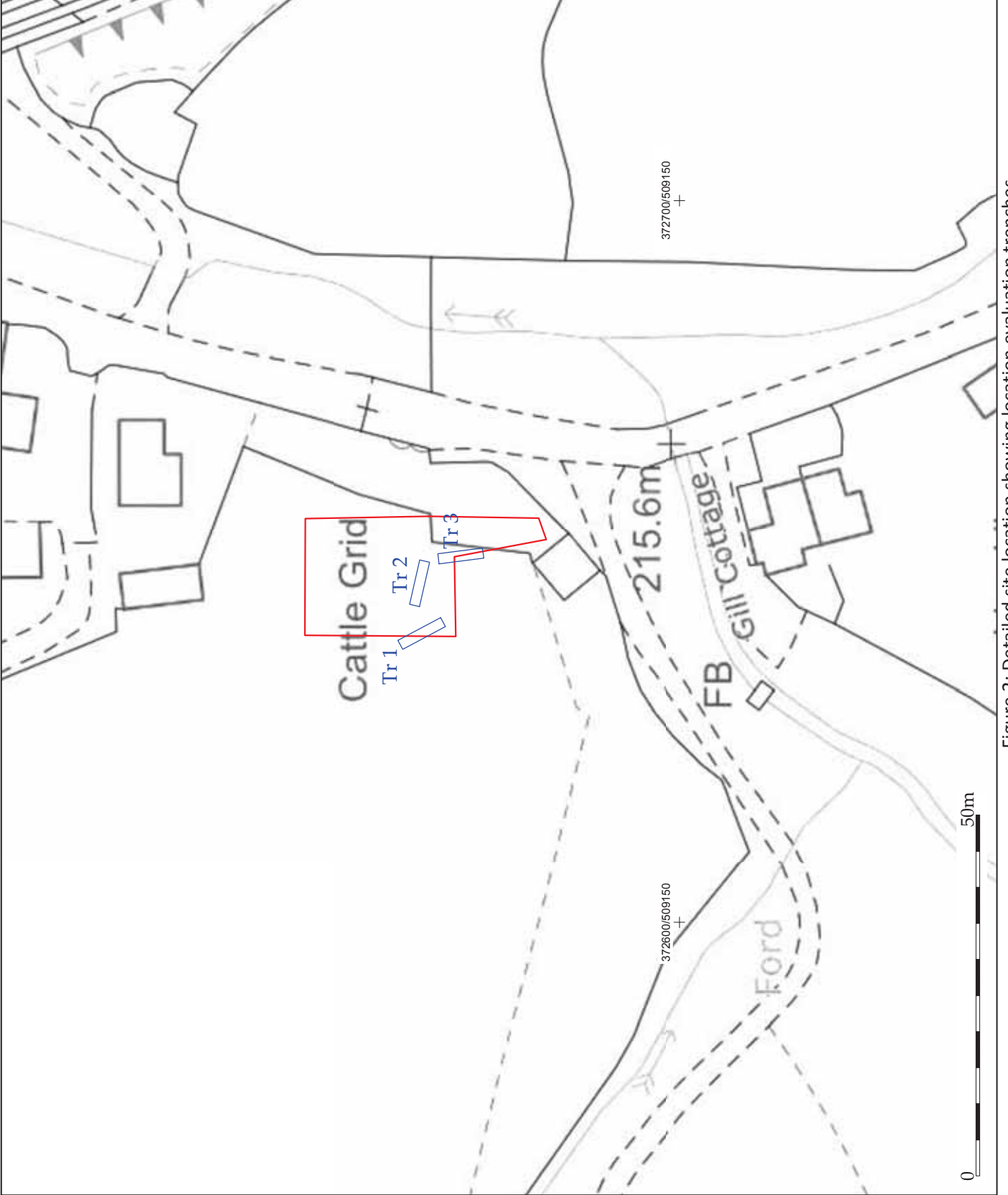


Figure 2: Detailed site location showing location evaluation trenches.



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:

Land adjacent to Moorside,
Crosby Garrett, Cumbria

CLIENT:

PFK

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: August 2017

KEY:



Site location



REPORT No:

CL12036

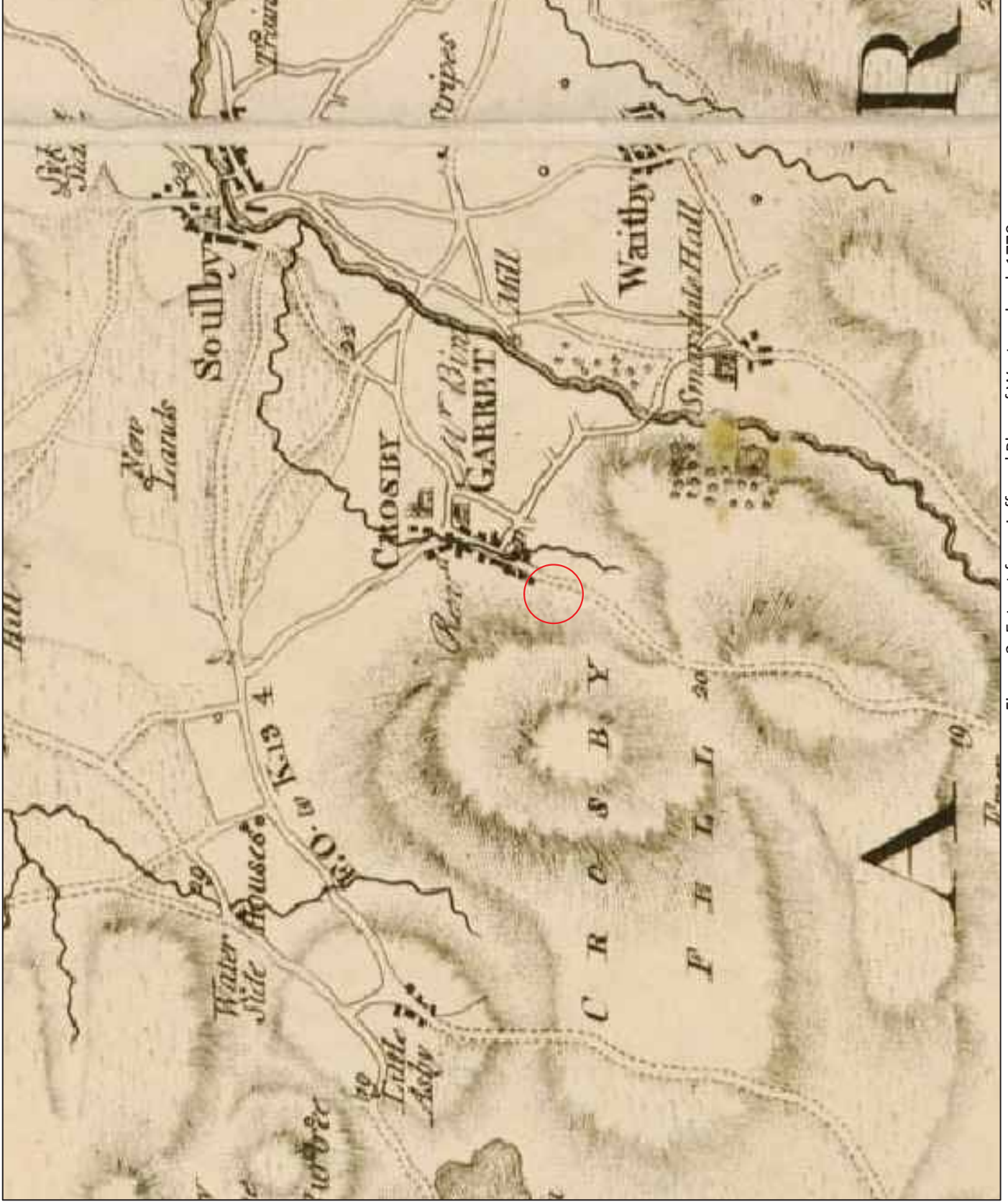
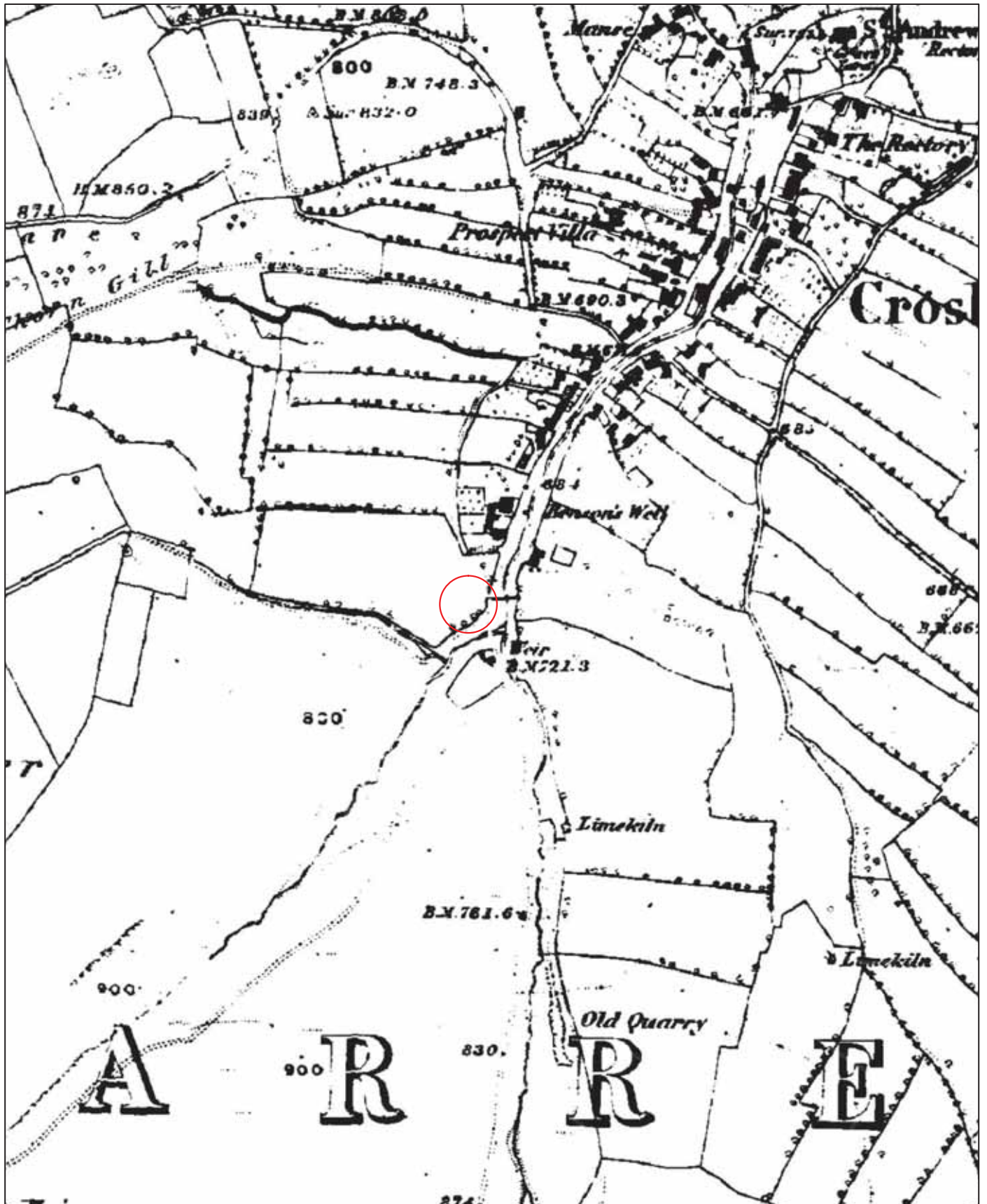


Figure 3: Extract from Jefferys' Plan of Westmorland, 1770.






 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	PROJECT:	Land adjacent to Moorside, Crosby Garrett, Cumbria	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location 
	CLIENT:	PFK	
	SCALE:	1:5,000 at A4	
	DRAWN BY:	HP	
	CHECKED BY:	AB	
	DATE:	August 2017	
	REPORT No:	CL12036	

Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1862 (6 inches to 1 mile scale).



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:

Land adjacent to Moorside,
Crosby Garrett, Cumbria

CLIENT:

PFK

SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: August 2017

KEY:



Site boundary



REPORT No:

CL12036

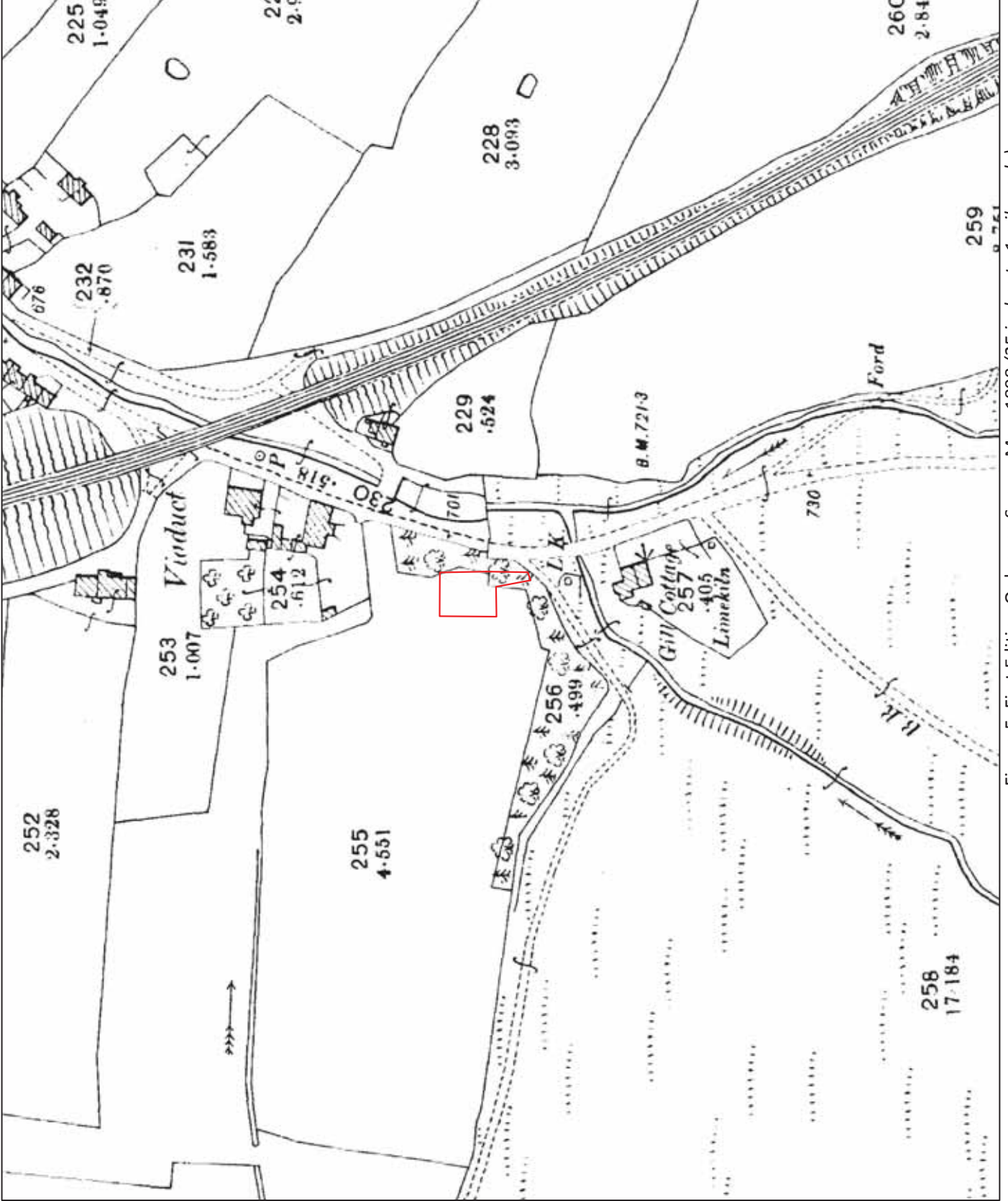


Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1898 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:

Land adjacent to Moorside,
Crosby Garrett, Cumbria

CLIENT:

PFK

SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4

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DATE: August 2017

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Site boundary



REPORT No:

CL12036

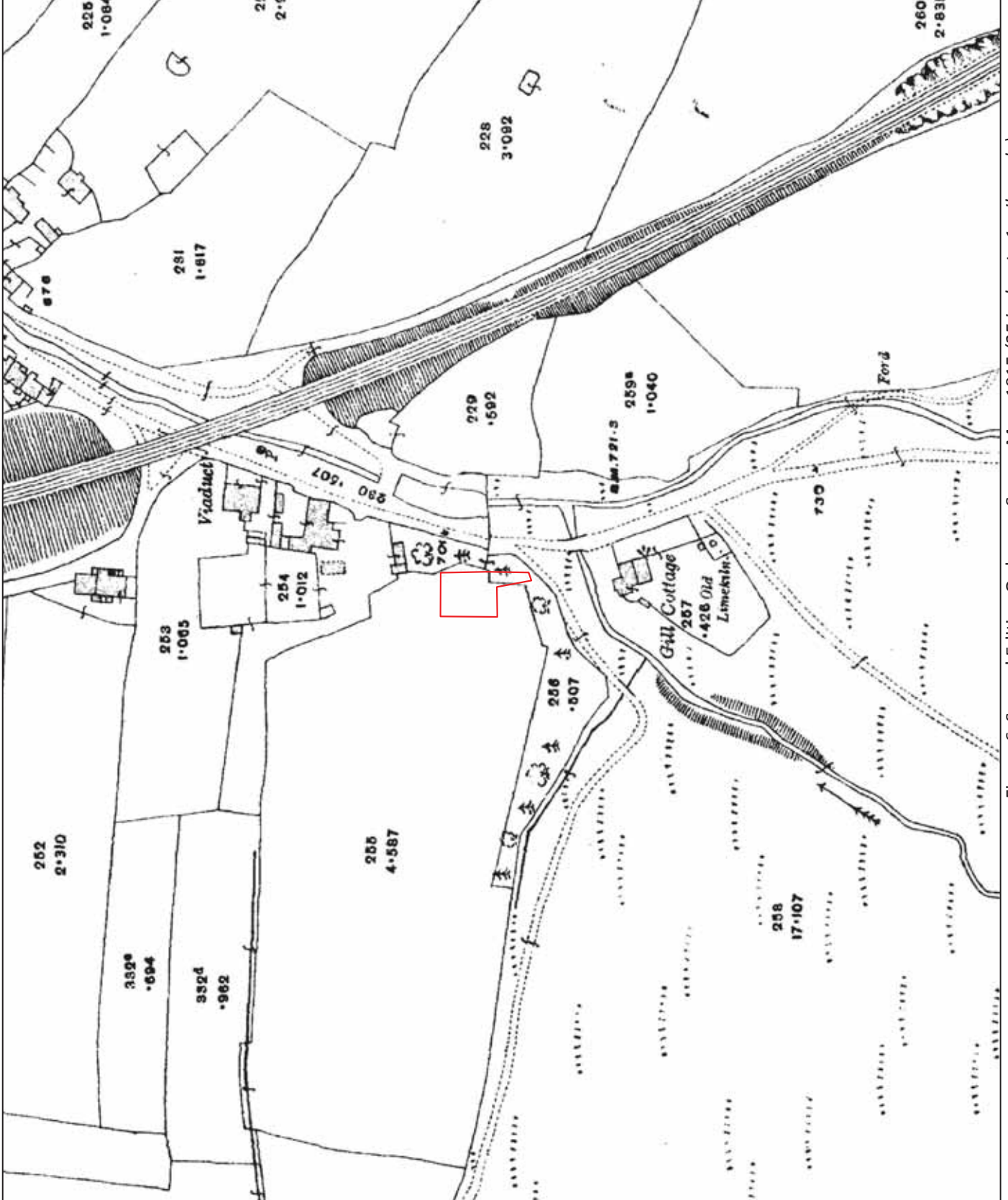


Figure 6: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1915 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:

Land adjacent to Moorside,
Crosby Garrett, Cumbria

CLIENT:

PFK

SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: August 2017

KEY:



Site boundary



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REPORT No:

CL12036

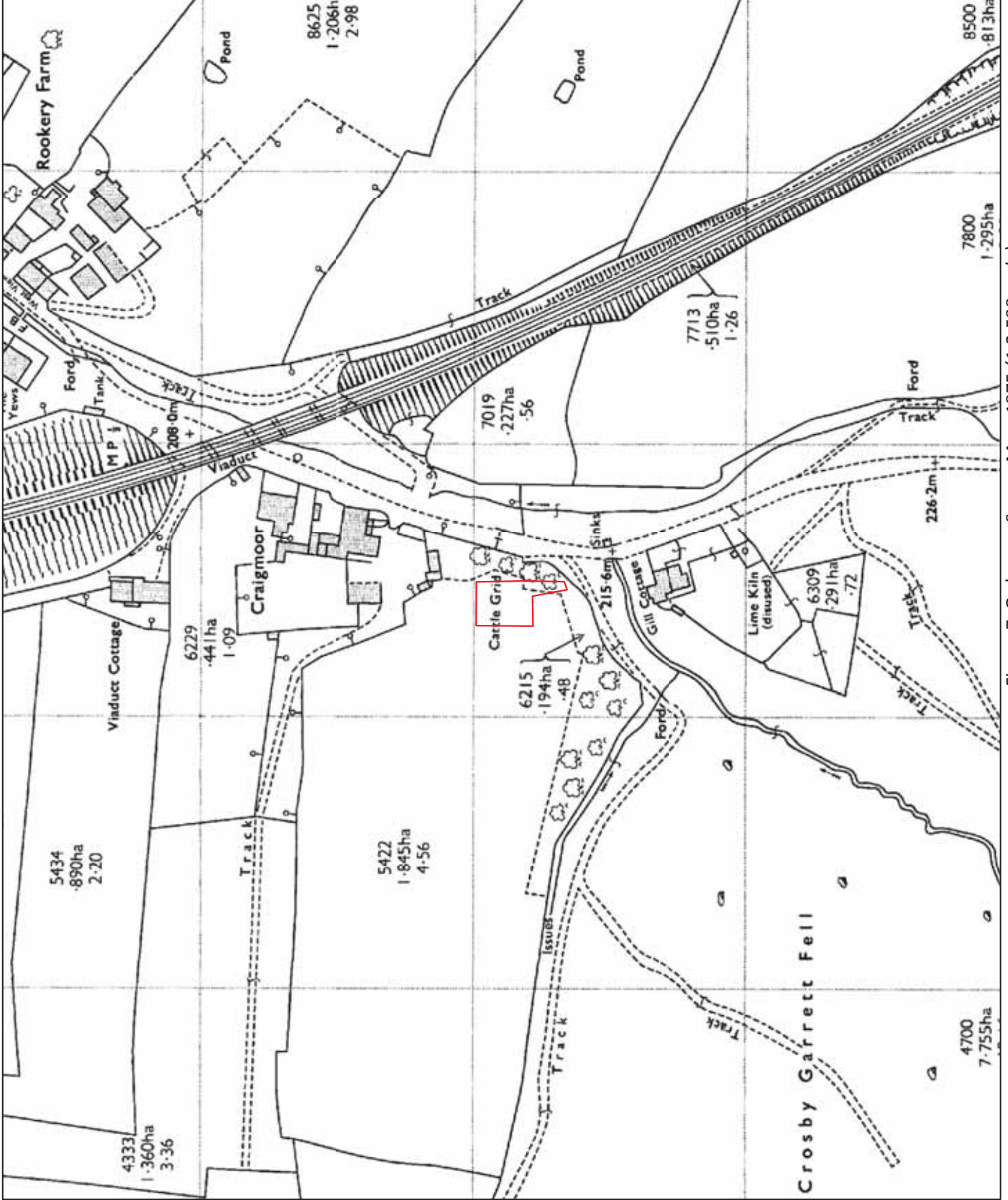


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey Map, 1975 (1:2,500 scale).



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:

Land adjacent to Moorside,
Crosby Garrett, Cumbria

CLIENT:

PPK

SCALE: Plan 1:40/Section 1:25 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB/HP

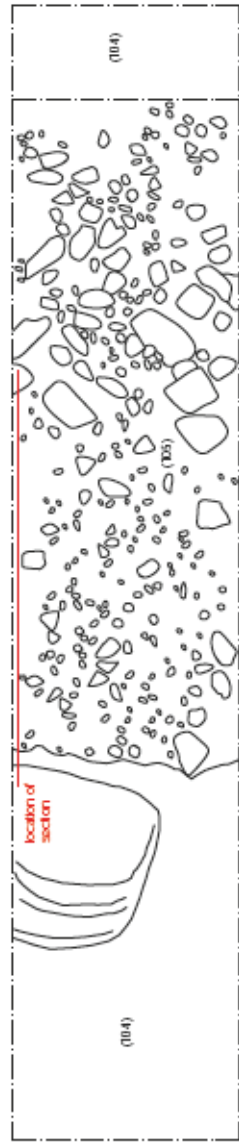
DATE: August 2017

KEY:

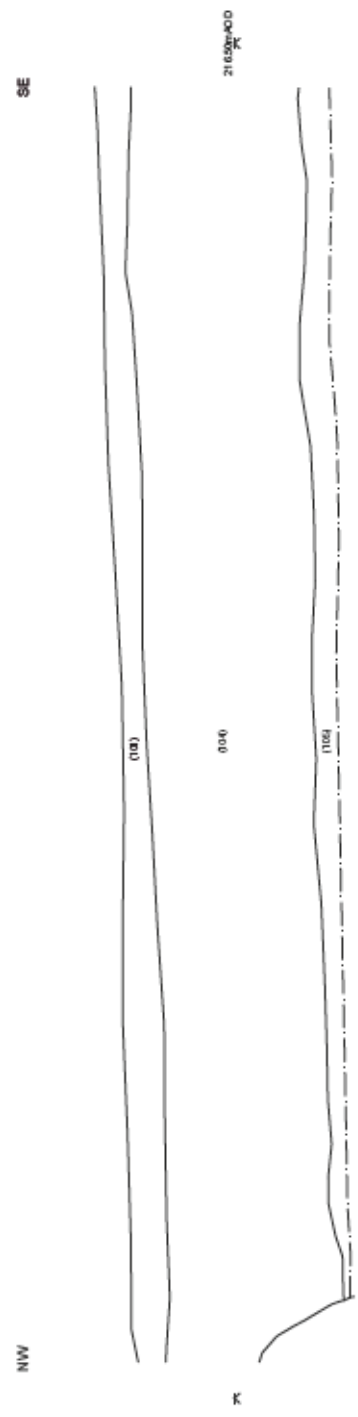
- Context numbers
- Height mAOOD
- Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CL12036



Trench 1. Plan.



South-west facing representative section, Trench 1.

Figure 8: Trench 1 plan and representative section.



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:

Land adjacent to Moorside,
Crosby Garrett, Cumbria

CLIENT:

PFK

SCALE: 1:25 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: August 2017

KEY:

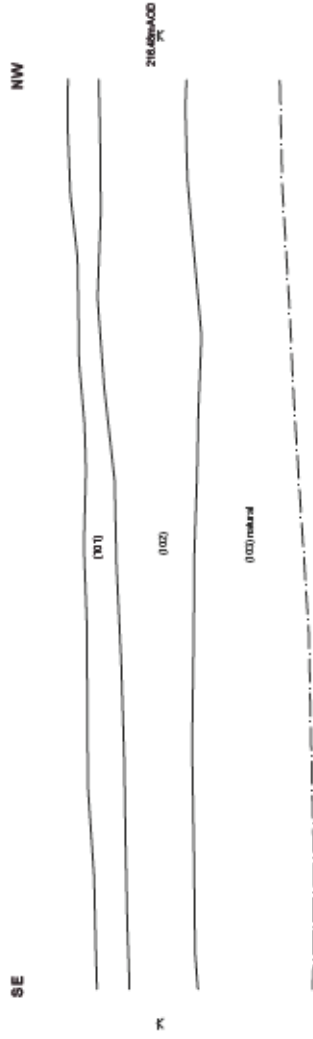
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Context numbers

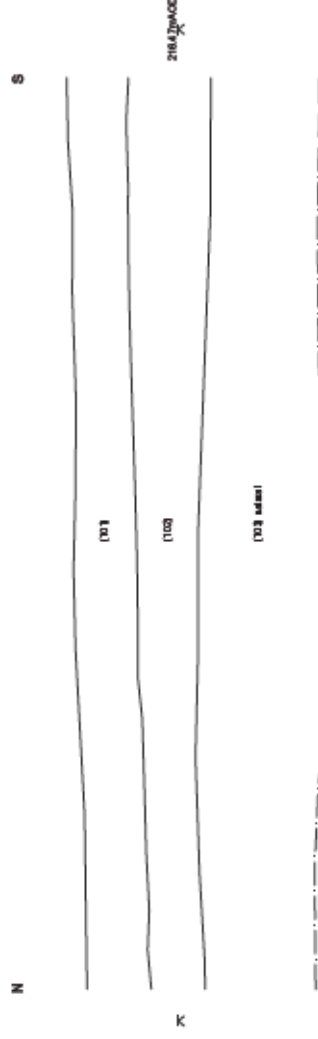
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Height mAOD

Limit of excavation



North-east facing representative section, Trench 2.



West facing representative section, Trench 3.



REPORT No:

CL12036

Figure 9: Trenches 2 & 3 representative sections.

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